## MOBILE.

Canby's Forces Moving Towards the City.

General Granger's Forces Fifteen Miles North of Pensacola.

THE FLEET LARGELY REINFORCED.

THE ATTACK PROBABLY COMMENCED.

Heavy Firing Heard on the 21st Ultimo.

THE CITY TO BE DEFENDED.

The Rebel General Maury's Address to the Garrison. The Garrison Provided for a Six

Months Siege.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatches. MOBILE BAY, March 18, 1865. CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MODILE.

The Mobile papers of March 15 contain but little news interest, other than the expressed determination that the city will not be evacuated. General Maury is in com-mand of the forces, said to be fifteeen thousand men, of all branches of the service. The papers are filled th military orders, which indicate that the force of the rebel army is to be concentrated somewhere in the rior of the confederacy. A general order from the to be attacked by a large Union force, and that no passes whatever to pass in or out of the lines will be given. The sale of all liquors is prohibited in the city, and fif-teen thousand negroes are to be sent away by the milly authorities on account of want of provisions. The artillery officers throughout the division are ordered to

search for cotton which has been secreted, and there is at little doubt that if the city should fall into our hands itizens are spoken of as being anxious to return into the ion at once, and the most rigid supervision by the military is necessary to prevent an outspoken declara-tion upon their part.

THE ADVANCE ON MOBILE COMMENCED.

Yesterday morning the First brigade of the Third diviion of the Sixteenth army corps, Colonel J. B. Moore commanding, left Dauphine Island for the purpose of fecting a landing on this Point, above Fort Powell, and onnoitering the country in the direction of Mobile. he force numbered about two thousand men, and were mbarked on the transports Swain, Groesbeck and Mus-Tinclads No. 44 and 47 accompanied the expe-

After the woods were shelled some time by the gunboats the troops commenced disembarking on the long and narrow wharf, which ran out for some distance on wharf it was discovered that the planking had been n up for a few yards, which would thus compel the o jump a foot or two on the sand below. Before was done, however, an officer in the advance of the rty saw a piece of iron projecting from the surface of e sand immediately in front, and suspecting that it was torpedo detailed a few men to dig it up and xamine the ground in the neighborhood. This earthed. A pressure of seven pounds weight upon any one of them would have caused an explosion, and had it It not been for the accidental discovery of the upper por-tion of one of those informal machines, which the late avy rains and the constant washing of the tide had exposed, scores of our brave fellows must have been killed ish intent of the enemy, every foot of ground to the doomed city will be passed over with the greatest care. TWO IN RES ABANDONED.

Without further adventure the whole force landed, and menced their march overland in the direction of

The cobel acouts, twenty in number, fled. They had been sent to the Point from Mobile for the porpose of reorting the movements of our troops and transports through Grant's Pass, but as soon as the shelling com hear his horse-both dead-killed by one of the shells. A line of breastworks, built of seashells, half a mile in pemy. There were no guns mounted. Several head of

On landing the force commenced marching up the bay. The troops have received orders to throw up reastworks as they advance, and every fifteenth man is revided with an axe and shovel for this purpose. No er ous opposition to their advance is apprehended for veral-miles, as the enemy is known to have only a small straggling force from this point to the fortifications

Yesterday the division of Brigadier General Benton, of the Thirteenth corps, embarked on transports from Dau-phine Island and landed on Mobile Point, on the opposite side of the bay, for the purpose of advancing upon the city from that direction. Up to this hour-nine P. M .-

he has not been heard from. GENERAL CANET VISITS ADMIRAL THATCHER. This morning General Canby, accompanied by Major John F. S. Gray, visited Admiral Thatcher on his flagond. He returned to his headquarters at Dauphine Island early this afternoon,

Major General P. J. Osterhaus, Chief of Sta Brigadier General Geo. L. Andrews, Prov

beistence, rguon E. H. Abadie, Chief Medical Officer, for DeWitt Clinton, Judgo Advocate, for H. R. Putnam, Ald-de-Camp, evet Major John F. S. Gray, Assistant Adju-

in James G. Patton, Acting Assistant Inspecto

d Lieutenant Geo. L. Wilbur, Acting Assistant

Monnes Pour, Ala., March 20, 1865.

The Thirteenth army corps was the first to move; the Sixteenth followed. Generals Canby and Granger, with their staffs, were nearly the last to leave Dauphin Island. The weather is very fine at present for military

left Dauphin Island on Friday morning at five o'clock for Barancas, Fla., with orders for General Steele's column

The navy is all ready, and will open fire on Mobile as

ARRIVAL OF DESERVERS Three deserters arrived here to-day from Mobile. They escaped in a small boat, bringing a woman and child with them. They left Mobile on the evening of Wednesday, the 15th inst. They state that there are fifteen or sixthe 19th inst. They state that there are fifteen or six-teen thousand troops in and around Mobile, including the militia. Of veterans there are not more than eight thou-sand in and around the city. General Maury commands this force, and in an address which he recently delivered to them he declared that he would "never pull the flag down." The troops are mostly in the fortifications. PATTERIES TRACT AND HUGEN they believe are the key to Mobile. The latter is the most powerful of the two.

There is much demoralization among the rebei forces garrisoning Mobile, and desertion daily occur. The Union feeling is becoming stronger every day. Officers and privates almost to a man despair of the success of the confederacy, and are anxious that the war should end. Nevertheless, these deserters state that preparations have been made to give the Yankess a warm reception, and that if we advance upon the city give us "a right smart fight."

PERSONAL.

Brigadier General Comstock has arrived here with despatches from General Grant, and is temporarily assigned to duty on the staff of the General commanding.

Major General Osterhaus has been appointed chief

Brigadier General Andrews has also been appointed on General Canby's staff as Provost Marshal General. Captain John F. S. Gray, son of Dr. John F. Gray, of your city, has been promoted brevet major.

MOBILE POINT, March 20-6 P. M. Another deserter has just come in. He confirms the statement of the others, and also states that the robels have placed large quantities of turpentine and roein along the shore towards Mobile, which is to be fired in case the fleet passes up during the night, so as to enable the artiflerists to see the vessels and sight their places more clearly. The number of troops in Mobile he cetimates about the same as the others.

We have just received New York papers, here with the ridiculous account of the press agent, stating that General Hurbut was preparing to move his headquarters to Mobile, followed by another canard that thirty vessels, "mostly iron-clads," were to leave for Mobile bay in a

Four transports laden with troops proceeded to Cedar Point, and landed there on Saturday afternoon last. The woods were shelled for some time by two or three tinclads, which were sent there for that purpose.

General Granger and staff the same evening embarked on a transport from Dauphin Island.

Mr. John J. Dawson's Despatch. OFF FORT GAINES, Ala., March 17, 1865.

joined the fleet, under Rear Admiral Thatcher, who has not yet returned from New Orleans, but is expected ere long. Up to the present time the Richmond has been the Admiral's flagship, but for reasons best known to himder the command of Captain Thos. Edwards. All are anxiously awaiting orders to move: but when that will be no person seems to have any idea.

A few shots were exchanged the other day between

two of their lower batteries and our gunboats. The

movement was merely a reconnoissance, proving the cor-rectness of information before received as to the acrongth of some of the rebel fortifications.

The New York steamer Guiding Star left here this morning. She will doubtless, after undergoing a regular cleaning at New Orleans, leave that city for New York. The health of the men in the squadron is excellent. Only one death has occurred from smallpox since they have been here. On shore the health of the troops also is good, very few being in hospital.

The Press Despatch.

Sr. Louis, March 30, 1865.
A despatch from Mobile Point, dated the 22d instant,

Colonel Moore's brigade landed near Navy Cove to-day, and drove a portion of General Franklin Gardner's con Mobile, and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, Colonel Moore full back, without loss. Every preparation was made for heavy fighting on the 21st inst., and the sound of artillery came down the bay all day yesterday, and was distinctly heard at Fort

High winds are prevailing to-day, and the sound of the

The results remain vet to be learned

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Rebels Sounding the Alarm.

in readiness for instant service at their respective posts, and will devote themselves to the duties which now devolve upon them.

II. All persons whatsoever should unite and aid in the business of defending the city, and officers of this garrison must be ready to send from it all non-combatant members of their families, so that their public duties may receive their undivided attention.

III. Able bodied men of every class and condition will be required to contribute to the common object now before us. The attention of owners of slaves is called to the fact that there are several thousands of them within the city limits, who will be non-combatants and consumers of our supplies, and an encumbrance to the defence.

IV. Our fortifications are strong, our stores are abundant and good, our troops are veterans, and, with the ordial support of the people in all measures required for the public safety, and with the blessing of Almighty God, are confident of victory. By command of Major General D. H. MAURY.

GEO. G. GARNER, Chief of Staff.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF

PROCLAMATION OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

Scene of the Movements of the Fleet and Forces Under General Canby Against the City.



here; but, united with all the available Confederate troops, it is not sufficient to defend against the forces with which the State is now threatened. Under the operations of the State laws the first class militia cannot, without their consent, be ordered beyond the limits of their respective counties. The first class is now composed of boys between sixteen and seventeen years old and men between fifty and sixty years of age, those between forty-five and fifty having been, by the laws of Congress, placed in Confederate service under Confederate officers. In three of the congressional districts in North Alabama the first class has not been and cannot, by law, be organized. The first class, according to reports made to this office, amounts to over thirty thousand. The boys between sixteen and seventeen amount to about four thousand. Te this class this appeal is made, and especially to the brave boys, whose hearts love liberty, and who know no such words as fear or fail.

and on the West. Large numbers of vessels, loaded with troops, I am advised, are now in the outer bay of Mobile. The enemy's forces at Pensacola have recently been largely increased. From Vicksburg and from New Orleans, forces have started in the direction of Mobile. A considerable force of the enemy is still in North Ala-bams, and that threatens to come into Central and South

ground.

The orders to the second class militis have been issued, and they must be promptly obeyed. All who will volunteer under this appeal will be received, singly, in squads or in companies, battalions or regiments. They have the right to select their own officers. They will be armed and equipped and equipped.

Orders from the Adjutant General's office will indicate the places of rendezvous and the officers to whom you may report.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

Movements of General Granger's Troops from Pensacola.

[From the Mobile News, March 13.]

Since our last edition the following events have occurred:—The force at Pensacola (lifteen thousand to twenty thousand estimated) marched from Pensacola, up the Montgomery road, to Gonzales, about fifteen miles from Pensacola, at which place they encamped on Friday night. From the latest information they had not advanced from that position. On Saturday we reported twenty odd enemy's abje, monitors, guidoats and trans-

twenty odd enemy's ships, monitors, gunbast and transports in sight of the water line of defences, and hugging the eastern shore. That night the whole of them disappeared, with the exception of the usual blockading fleet of six vessels.

Scouts report in the lower bay, at present, thirty-two of the enemy's ressels of all classes and kinds.

The enemy's movements are uncertain, and do not yet develope his purposes. Mobile is ready for him, whatever may be his plans.

Movements of the Fleet off Mobile.

[From the Mobile News, March 13.]

Yesterday the movements of the enemy below demonstrated a good lively fight about Mobile. The upper fleet over largely increased yesterday, and we hear that additional vessels are being constantly added. It is evident

Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the seven-hirty loan to-day amounted to \$2,156,900, including one from Cleveland for \$50,000, the largest from the West, and one from Philadelphia for \$100,000, which was the argest from the East. There were also 1,510 individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100

Consecration of a Jewish Synagogue. Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of consecrating the new synagogue of the congregation Shaar Hashomajim by a very large congregation, presented a striking ap-pearance. After an overture from the organ a proces-

## THE SOUTH.

that a better satisfied set of men we have not seen than those in the barracks on Cary street. A gentleman from Fauquier county has purchased dive, presented them with their freedom, and they have enlisted.

We mention this instance to suggest to others to follow his patriotic example. How many men in Richmond who, if compelled to do military service, and permitted to purchase negre substitutes, would be exerting every energy to persuade the nearo, and expending large sums in their purchase, who are now doing nothing; but leaving this important service to take care of itself? The negre substitute law in the Yankee service has given Mr. Lincoln his two hundred thousand. Will not patriotism urgo our people to do at least as much for the country as they would do to keep themselves out of the service? There are free negroes who would enlist if they were paid the sum that would purchase a lave; and if the example of the gentleman from Fanquier, above alludation, was followed, and asset a service, and who was followed. And are alludated to the service of the se

Rebel Congressional Tricks—How Jeff.
Davis Succeeded in Getting the Habeas
Corpus Act Suspended.
[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 29.]
The Whig of yesterday comments on our roview of the
provious day of the Senate's late manifesto. Its article
cannot be termed a reply, for it leaves the facts we presoned unassailed and unimpeached, some of the prominent and damaging unmolested. It simply evinces a
zoal to say something in a case where nothing could be
advantageously said, though the necessity was felt to be
great.
The White december of the control o

adopted by less than a quorum; but says the fact is catablished, proves nothing against the merits of that document. True. But it proves something against the prestige with which it was sought to send it out to the world, by diclaring it "adopted without a division." It were worth the while of those who sought to add importance to the report to publish that it was adopted without a division, it was proper to explain that a division would have probably revealed the want of a quorum. The Waig argues that if it were wrong for the Senate on adopt a report "at a time when barely a quorum was not the city, it was wrong for the President to when the senate was not the first of the was not the first of the was not the first of the world paleca corpus." This is a misstatement of the case. We did not active that it is a misstatement of the case. We did not active that it is a misstatement of the Senate of the world paleca corpus." It was not the President's fault hat the members of the Senate did not remain at their costs. He was not to be kept back from his duty because they falled of theirs.

The attempt of the Whig to sustain the preposterous laim of the report that the Senate was in the advance of the Executive as to the employment of negroes rests pon a very narrow quibble. The case as presented by is not touched.

In the commencement of its article the Whig underkes to assign "a side" to the Sentine! in the issue which dopted by less than a quorum; but says the fact is stablished, proves nothing against the merits of tha

The English Citizens at Charleston.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 29.]
Recent advices from Charleston state that the British
bjects in Charleston have had the following order

just be prepared to exhibit papers, not only of Her British Majesty's Acting Connt. Charles,

ry active trade is progressing in Charleston. There ge stocks and sales. lovernor Alken is claimed by the Courier to have sen a consistent Union man, unable to oppose the con-sieracy. He never used measures against the Yankee government.
Legare Yates has been dismissed from the position of chief of the Fire Department.
Ladler, of the Courier office, is employed by the Yankee proprietor.
Negro balls, under the auspices of the military authorities, and with guards furnished by them, are nightly ansoqueed.

The Late Battle in Florida.
REPORT OF THE CLOSURE OF THE PORT OF
ST. MARKS.

MARIANNA, March 6, 1865. The enemy, about twelve hundred strong, landed on gast river, near St. Marks, on the evening of the 4th. Lieutenast Colonel Scott, with two hundred men, engaged the enemy sear Newport. After short but sharp fighting, Colonel Scott fell back, and, being reinforced, confronted the enemy again, fishing till a late hour last night. Troops and artillery are moving rapidly to the front. The enemy turned Newport. Skirmishing continues to car. A taken number of the enemy's vessels.

are reported at Spanish Hole, off St. Marks, this morn-

United States Transports Seizing Cotton
on the Big Black River.

AUGUSTA, March 25, 1865.

General Taylor has issued an order declaring that in
future the field and line officers of all commands in his
department shall be held personally responsible for damages committed by the soldiers upon public and private

Two transports came up the Big Black nine miles, from Canton, Miss., and removed the cotton placed on the bank for government purposes. Our troops did not interfere with the movement.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

tions in Regard to the Senate-Is a Railroad Director Incapacitated to Legis-latel—The Central Railroad Fare Reported at Two and a Half Cents in the Senate-The Question Out of Politics at Last - The Caucus Measures Going Through-The Buffalo Police Bill, &c. OUR ALBANT CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, March 31, 1865. The excitement created by the passage of the paid Fire Department bill yesterday has completely subsided. The Speaker announced to-day the committee authorized to investigate the charges made by Mr. Salmon, on the

than this investigation. Turner, in his zeal to aid the Ne York delegation, was prompted to say that he had been offered five hundred dollars to vote for it, and the proposed investigation was urged by the parties opposed to the bill before its passage. Mr. Salmon having given notice that he would do so, introduced the resolution, which his friends expected to see voted down by the friends of the bill who passed it. But the reverse proved to be the result. Mr. Salmon, seeing this, and inding that Turner made dout, withdrew his resolution, which was immediately replaced by another on the part of his opponents, the parties on its adoption changing ground almost com-

ately repia...d by another on the part of his opponents, the parties on fits adoption changing ground almost completely.

It is a curious fact that in the majority of proceedings of this kind the loudest noise and the most searching investigation is proceeded with in matters which it is known will yield no result. The only case in which there was probably some ground for assuming that undue means were used for the defeat of the Parallel Railroad has been overlooked, and the baseless chaff of Mr. Turner is pursued by an investigating committee. Frequent illustrations of this could be cited, and a recent instance in the case of the other chamber is witnessed in the current allegations relative to members of that body. For instance, Governor Alvord is charged with being concerned in city railroads, and, therefore, in favor of them. The fact is, as your correspondent is authorized to state, that he owns no stock, and never was a grantee in any New York city railroads. His name was inserted in a list of corporators before he was a member of the Legislature of last year, as filed in the Secretary of State's office; but upon being elected a member his name was withdrawn and another list filed with the Secretary of State, this grant never having been passed. He has nevertheless always declared himself in favor of such roads on public grounds. He has no vote to give for them in the Senate. The same is the case with Senator Strong. He is not the treasurer of any New York city railroad, nor has he any stock or official interest in such roads.

The only member of the body who has any such relation to a city railroad while under legislative action is Senator Dutcher, who is a director in the Harlem Railroad. But neither in his case nor in any such has it ever been advanced here that he is incapacitated or dishonored by participation in legislation affecting such interests. But while some conjecture is ventured as to those Senators having no such interest, speculation entirely overlooks the location of the fact of official o

fare to two and a half cents per mile. The restrictions on the Hudson Riverroad, or any other in the State, is left as heretofore.

It would seem that this new move on the subject of fare on the Central is presented by the Railroad Committee after a consultation with Senators who have opposed the previous form of the measure. The opposition was started by the radicals, but finally led by Folger, Cook and the other wing of the party. The latter having selzed the credit of the move for the defeat of the measure at one cent advance, the radicals soon placed themselves in an attitude by which they could grasp and control the power of the Central Railroad in the State by a concession of two and a half cents, as now introduced. But in the meantime this move was discovered and a counter movement instituted, which will at least put the question on its merits at last, in view of a general checkmate of party or faction interest.

CALCUS MASCENES—THE SUPPALO FOLKE BILL PASCE.

The progress of the Assembly upon the measures which have been made. Lancus rules was still further signalized to day by the passage of the Buffalo Police bill. This measure has been fought with great ability and pertinactly by Mr. Cutting, of Erie. He has occupied the House with argument on the subject for about three hours at a time. Had he been willing to vote for the New York Paid Fire Department bill he could have had the Buffalo bill laid aside. Refusing to compromise his views of party obligation, he was put through to-day.

If BROUSE SAVINGS BANK.

A bill is under way in the Senate, presenting a principle equally novel and important. It provides for the restricts of a servings bank the descripts to the measures.

The bill for building a new Capitol has been passed by the Senate, in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee on the proposed removal, that it should not be so removed.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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New York, January 18, 1865.

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Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—Welling's Dyspep-sia Tablets, for Indigestion and Heartburn. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Wholesale, 671 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway. See species & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all In Thousands of Cases.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colle. Ac., has been used with perfect and never folling success in thousands of cases. It softens the guns, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Nothers, do not fail to procure it.

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